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Para Cantan Super.

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Public Water Supply Name #0070003 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water syste custo <u>emai</u>

system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customer customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Plea	rs, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or see check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR b	
Advertisement in local paper (atta On water bills (attach copy of bill Email message (MUST Email the Other	()
Date(s) customers were informed: 4 /30/14	·, / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or methods used	other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSI As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the em	
Name of Newspaper: Cathoun Court	
Date Published: 4/30/14	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of loc	cations) Date Posted://
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet si	te at the following address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
public water system in the form and manner identified the SDWA. I further certify that the information include	eport (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this d above and that I used distribution methods allowed by ded in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with public water system officials by the Mississippi State
Deliver or sand via U.S. Postal Services	May he faved to

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: <u>Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Bruce PWS#: 0070003 April 2014

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Bruce have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roderick Gray at 662.800.4012. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Bruce City Hall Board Room.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						

10. Barium	N	2011*	.13	.1113	p	om	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	2	1.4 - 2	pp	bb	100	100	
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	þ	om	1.3	AL=1.3	
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.16	.1516	pr	om	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	pr	b	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.09	No Range	pp	om	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.13	No Range	pp	m	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile O	rganic	Contam	inants						
76. Xylenes	N	2012*	.0005	No Range	pp	m	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	on By-l	Products	_						
Chlorine Most recent sam	N		50	.3080	ppm		0 MDF		Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Bruce works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2014 MAY -8 AM 8: 53

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

BRUCE PUBLISHING WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, towit:

On the 30 day of APR 2014

Joel McTCelce

Joel McNeece

Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30 day of MAX, 2014.

Lisa Denley McNeece, Notary Public

My compils to be expires March 28, 2018



Bruce Water Department Drinking Water Quality Report

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Repo City of Bruce PWSI: 0070003

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Wales Report. This report is designed to Inform yet; about the quality sense and services we deliver to you swey yet; Our constant pole is to provide you with a set and of expendation supply of drinking vasor, when you is understand the afforts we make to continuely improve the wither freetrient process and provided or remark of an committed for ensuring the quality of your weeks; Our weeks excurse is from wales deviated from the called or ensuring the quality of your weeks. Our weeks excurse is from wales deviated from the called or provided or provide

The source were assessment has been completed for our public veiter system to determine the overall susceptibility of its christic weeter supply; to ideplified pricingles sources of combinations. A reject containing detailed information for how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public veiter instant. In which the public veiter instant of the pricing the public veiter instant. On the susceptibility in the pricing public veiter instant.

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Inorganic	Contar	ninants		N.			t,	
8. Areenic	N	2011*	J	0-0	ppb	N/B	10	Erosion of natural deposits: run- from orchards; runoff from glass and effectionics production was
10 Bertum	N	2011*	197	.11- 18	pers.	2	7	discharge from metal refraction
13. Chromium	1	5011.	2	14-2	ppt	100	100	erosion of natural deposes Discharge from steel and pulp.
14. Copper	N	2009/111	2	0	ppm .	13	AL#13	Systems: ercelor of eathers deposite: secring from wood
(6, Flüoride	N .	2011*	.10	.1516	Spre	4	4	preservatives Emeion of natural deposits; was additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fersions as
7. Land	*	2009/11*	2	0	ppa	٥	AL+18	skuminum factories Corrosion of household plumbles systems, erosion of hatural deposits
9. Nitrate (as (Artigen)	N.	2013	.09	No Range	ppm	10	10	Plunoff from ferbicar use: leaching from septic tanks, seeings; erosi of natural deposits
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/olatile O	rganic (Contami	nants	4	4			
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